

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1783.

ADDRESS to the states, by the United States in congress assembled.

THE prospect which has for some time existed, and which is now happily realized, of a successful termination of the war, together with the critical exigencies of public affairs, have made it the duty of congress to review and provide for the debts which the war has left upon the United States, and to look forward to the means of obviating dangers which may interrupt the harmony and tranquillity of the confederacy. The result of their mature and solemn deliberations on this great object is contained in their several recommendations of the 17th instant, herewith transmitted. Although these recommendations speak themselves the principles on which they are founded, as well as the ends which they propose, it will not be improper to enter into a few explanations and remarks, in order to place in a stronger view the necessity of complying with them.

The first measure recommended is, effectual provision for the debts of the United States. The amount of these debts, as far as they can now be ascertained, is \$1,000,175 dollars, as will appear by the schedule No. 1. To discharge the principal of this aggregate debt at once, or in any short period, is evidently not within the compass of our resources; and even if it could be accomplished, the ease of the community would require that the debt itself should be left to a course of gradual extinguishment, and certain funds be provided for paying in the mean time the annual interest. The amount of the annual interest, as will appear by the paper last referred to, is computed to be \$415,936 dollars. Funds, therefore, which will certainly and punctually produce this annual sum at least, must be provided.

In devising these funds, congress did not overlook the mode of supplying the common treasury, provided by the articles of confederation; but after the most respectful consideration of that mode, they were constrained to regard it as inadequate and inapplicable to the form into which the public debt must be thrown. The delays and uncertainties incident to a revenue to be established and collected from time to time by thirteen independent authorities, is at first view irreconcilable with the punctuality essential in the discharge of the interest of a national debt. Our own experience, after making every allowance for transient impediments, has been a sufficient illustration of this truth. Some departure, therefore, in the recommendations of congress, from the federal constitution, was unavoidable; but it will be found to be as small as could be reconciled with the object in view, and to be supported by solid considerations of interest and sound policy.

The fund which first presented itself on this, as it did in a former occasion, was a tax on imports. The reasons which recommended this branch of revenue, have heretofore been stated in an act, of which a copy No. 2, is now forwarded, and need not be here repeated. It will suffice to recapitulate, that taxes on consumption are always least burthenome, because they are least felt, and are borne too, by those who are both willing and able to pay them; that of all taxes on consumption, those on foreign commerce are most compatible with the genius and policy of free states; that from the relative positions of some of the more commercial states, it will be impossible to bring this essential source into use without a concerted uniformity; that this uniformity cannot be concerted through any channel so properly as through congress, nor for any purpose so aptly as for paying the debts of a revolution from which an unbounded freedom has accrued to commerce.

In renewing this proposition to the states, we have not been unmindful of the objections which heretofore frustrated the unanimous adoption of it. We have limited the duration of the revenue to the term of twenty-five years, and we have left to the states themselves the appointment of the officers who are to collect it. If the strict maxims of national credit alone were to be consulted, the revenue ought manifestly to be co-existent with the object of it, and the collection be placed in every respect under that authority which is to dispense the sum, and is responsible for the latter. These relaxations will, we trust, be regarded on one hand as the effect of a disposition in congress to attend at all times to the sentiments of those whom they serve, and on the other hand, as a proof of their anxious desire that provision may be made in some way or other for an honourable and just fulfilment of the engagements which they have formed.

To render this fund as productive as possible, and at the same time to narrow the room for collusion and frauds, it has been judged an improvement of the plan, to recommend a liberal duty on such articles as are most susceptible of a tax according to their quantity, and are of most equal and general consumption; leaving all other articles, as heretofore proposed, to be taxed according to their value.

The amount of this fund is computed to be \$15,955 dollars. The estimates on which the computation is made, are detailed in paper No. 3. Accuracy in the first stage is so complex and fluctuating a subject is not to be expected. It is presumed to be as near the truth as the defect of proper materials would admit.

The value of the computed interest is \$1,000,000 dollars, and is referred to the states to be provided for by such funds as they may judge most convenient.

Here again the strict maxims of public credit gave way to the desire of congress to conform to the sentiments of their constituents. It ought not to be omitted, however, with respect to this portion of the revenue, that the mode in which it is to be supplied, varies to little from that pointed out in the articles of confederation, and the variations are so conducive to the great object proposed, that a ready and unqualified compliance on the part of the states may be the more justly expected. In fixing the quotas of this sum, congress, as may be well imagined, were guided by very imperfect lights, and some inequalities may consequently have ensued. These, however, can be but temporary, and as far as they may exist at all, will be redressed by a retrospective adjustment, as soon as a constitutional rule can be applied.

The necessity of making the two foregoing provisions one indivisible and irrevocable act, is apparent. Without the first quality, partial provision only might be made where complete provision is essential; nay, as some states might prefer and adopt one of the funds only, and the other states the other fund only, it might happen that no provision at all would be made; without the second, a single state out of the thirteen, might at any time involve the nation in bankruptcy, the mere practicability of which would be a fatal bar to the establishment of national credit. Instead of enlarging on these topics, two observations are submitted to the justice and wisdom of the legislatures. First: The present creditors, or rather the domestic part of them, having either made their loans for a period which has expired, or having become creditors in the first instance involuntarily, are intitled on the clear principles of justice and good faith, to demand the principal of their credits, instead of accepting the annual interest. It is necessary, therefore, as the principal cannot be paid to them on demand, that the interest should be so effectually and satisfactorily secured, as to enable them, if they incline, to transfer their stock at its full value. Secondly, if the funds be so firmly constituted as to inspire a thorough and universal confidence, may it not be hoped, that the capital of the domestic debt, which bears the high interest of six per cent. may be cancelled by other loans obtained at a more moderate interest? The saving by such an operation would be a clear one, and might be a considerable one. As a proof of the necessity of substantial funds for a support of our credit abroad, we refer to paper No. 4.

Thus much for the interest of the national debt; for the discharge of the principal within the term limited, we rely on the natural increase of the revenue from commerce, on requisitions to be made from time to time for that purpose, as circumstances may dictate, and on the respect of vacant territory. If these resources should prove inadequate, it will be necessary, at the expiration of twenty-five years, to continue the funds now recommended, or to establish such others as may be then found more convenient.

With a view to the resource last mentioned, as well as to obviate disagreeable controversies and confusions, congress have included in their present recommendations, a renewal of those of the 6th day of September and of the 10th day of October, 1780. In both those respects a liberal and final accommodation of all interfering claims of vacant territory, is an object which cannot be pressed with too much solicitude.

The last object recommended is a constitutional change of the rule, by which a partition of the common burdens is to be made. The expediency and even necessity of such a change has been sufficiently enforced by the local injustice and discontents which have proceeded from valuations of the soil in every state where the experiment has been made. But how infinitely must these evils be increased, on a comparison of such valuations among the states themselves! On whatever side indeed this rule be surveyed, the execution of it must be attended with the most serious difficulties.

If the valuations be referred to the authorities of the several states, a general satisfaction is not to be hoped for; if they be executed by officers of the United States traversing the country for that purpose, besides the inequalities, against which this mode would be no security, the expense would be both enormous and obnoxious; if the mode taken in the act of the 17th day of February last, which was deemed on the whole least objectionable, be adhered to, still the insufficiency of the data to the purpose to which they are to be applied, must greatly impair, if not utterly destroy all confidence in the accuracy of the result; not to mention that as far as the result can be at all a just one, it will be indebted for the advantage to the principle on which the rule proposed to be substituted is founded. This rule, although not free from objections, is liable to fewer than any other that could be devised. The only material difficulty which attended it in the deliberations of congress, was to fix the proper difference between the labour and industry of free inhabitants, and of all other inhabitants. The ratio ultimately agreed on was the effect of mutual concessions; and if it should be supposed not to correspond precisely with the fact, no doubt ought to be entertained that an equal spirit of accommodation among the several legislatures, will prevail against little inequalities which may be calculated on one side or on the other. Notwithstanding the confidence of congress as to the success of this proposition, it is their duty to recollect that the event may possibly disappoint them, and to request that measures may still be pursued for obtaining and transmitting

the information called for in the act of the 17th of February last, which in such event will be essential.

The plan thus communicated and explained by congress must now receive its fate from their constituents. All the objects comprised in it are conceived to be of great importance to the happiness of this confederal republic; are necessary to render the fruits of the revolution, a full reward for the blood, the toils, the cares, and the calamities which have purchased it. But the object of which the necessity will be peculiarly felt, and which it is peculiarly the duty of congress to inculcate, is the provision recommended for the national debt. Although this debt is greater than could have been wished, it is still less on the whole than could have been expected; and when referred to the cause in which it has been incurred, and compared with the burdens which wars of ambition and of vain glory have entailed on other nations, ought to be borne not only with cheerfulness but with pride. But the magnitude of the debt makes no part of the question. It is sufficient that the debt has been fairly contracted, and that justice and good faith demand that it should be fully discharged. Congress had no option but between different modes of discharging it. The same option is this only one that can exist with the states. The mode which has, after a long and elaborate discussion, been preferred, is, we are persuaded, the least objectionable of any that would have been equal to the purpose. Under this persuasion, we call upon the justice and plighted faith of the several states to give it its proper effect, to reflect on the consequences of rejecting it, and to remember that congress will not be answerable for them.

If other motives than that of justice could be requisite on this occasion, no nation could ever feel stronger; for to whom are the debts to be paid?

To ALLY in the first place, who to the exertion of his arms in support of our cause, has added the succours of his treasure; who, to his important loans, has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship. For more exact information on this point we refer to paper No. 5.

To individuals in a foreign country, in the next place, who were the first to give to precious tokens of their confidence in our justice, and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic which was second in espousing our rank among nations. For the claims and expectations of this class of creditors we refer to paper No. 6.

Another class of creditors is, that illustrious and patriotic band of fellow citizens whose blood and whose bravery have defended the liberties of their country, who have patiently borne, among other distresses, the privation of their stipends, whilst the distresses of their country disabled it from bestowing them; and who, even now, ask for no more than such a portion of their dues as will enable them to retire from the field of victory and glory into the bosom of peace and private citizenship, and for such effectual security for the residue of their claims, as their country is now unquestionably able to provide. For a full view of their sentiments and wishes on this subject, we transmit the paper No. 7; and as a fresh and lively instance of their superiority to every species of seduction from the paths of virtue and of honour, we add the paper No. 8.

The remaining class of creditors is composed partly of such of our fellow citizens as originally lent to the public the use of their funds, or have since manifested most confidence in their country, by receiving transfers from the lenders; and partly of those whose property has been either advanced or assumed for the public service. To discriminate the merits of these several descriptions of creditors, would be a task equally unnecessary and invidious. If the voice of humanity plead more loudly in favour of some than of others, the voice of policy, no less than of justice, pleads in favour of all. A wise nation will never permit those who relieve the wants of their country, or who rely most on its faith, its firmness, and its resources, when either of them is distressed, to suffer by the event.

Let it be remembered finally, that it has ever been the pride and boast of America, that the rights for which she contended, were the rights of human nature. By the blessing of the author of these rights, on the means exerted for their defence they have prevailed against all opposition and form the basis of thirteen independent states. No instance has heretofore occurred, nor can any instance be expected hereafter to occur, in which the unaltered forms of republican government can pretend to so fair an opportunity of justifying themselves by their fruits. In this view the citizens of the United States are responsible for the greatest trust ever confided to a political society. If justice, good faith, honour, gratitude, and all the other qualities which enable the character of a nation, and fulfil the ends of government, be the fruits of our establishments, the seeds of liberty will acquire a dignity and ure which it has never yet enjoyed; and an example will be set which cannot but have the most favourable influence on the rights of mankind. If on the other side, our governments should be unfortunately tainted with the vices of their cardinal and essential virtues, the great cause which we have engaged to sustain, will be dishonoured and betrayed; the last and fatal experiment in favour of the rights of human nature will be made against them, and their parents and friends exposed

to be insulted and silenced by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation.

By order of the United States in congress assembled.
The recommendations and papers referred to will be continued in future papers.

P A R I S, February 26.

FOUR commissioners appointed by the king are gone to Dunkirk to examine if that port, formerly capable of containing 30 sail of the line, sheltered from all winds, can be established upon its ancient footing.

The ministry are also going to re-establish the port of St. Valery, the bay of which is sufficiently spacious to contain at least 300 sail of men of war.

We are assured that the marquis de la Fayette and the prince de Nassau, are gone to pay a visit to general Elliot at Gibraltar.

The definitive treaties of peace will not, according to all appearance, be signed before the month of July next.

A magazine, containing upwards of 45,000lb. of gunpowder, situated about three leagues from Bourdeaux, blew up on the 10th of February; 39 persons were killed and wounded by this accident; all the windows were broke, and most of the houses damaged for two leagues round.

March 2. On the 5th of last month, the city of Messina, situated on the sea shore, in the vale of Demona, and five villages that surrounded it, were all swallowed up by an earthquake. The citadel, the forts that commanded the sea, the port, the superb edifices and public monuments, have all been overthrown. The earthquake is attributed to a supernatural eruption of Mount Etna. Some persons pretend this disaster is the consequence of a horrid tempest, which has overturned the order of the elements. The sea rose in the different quarters of the town upwards of four fathoms. All the houses built on the port have been swallowed up; others are left on the declivity of the precipice, which the overflowing of the sea has filled up. Upwards of 20,000 victims have perished in the waves, and under the ruins of their houses. The inhabitants of Messina experienced, sixty-five years ago, an event almost similar to this, but much less destructive.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25. We are assured that the king has appointed M. de Walterdorff to be his minister to the United States of North-America, and that he will reside at Philadelphia.

HAMBURG, Feb. 28. According to the last advices from Berlin, a courier is arrived at Potsdam, with intelligence that the emperor has resolved to declare war against the Turks, and that in consequence thereof prince Potemkin was set off to take the command of the army. This news merits confirmation.

HAGUE, March 4. By the last letters from Paris we are informed that the king nominated the count de Vergennes, president of his council of finance; a mark of distinction (the account adds) on a minister so universally admired, which seems to give general satisfaction.

March 5. The States General have approved of the choice made of Myneer Van Berkel, reigning burgo-master of Rotterdam, as envoy extraordinary from this republic to Philadelphia.

WARSAW, Feb. 16. All our letters from Constantinople, are expressive of the aversion which the grand seignior entertains against a rupture with Russia. That sovereign hearing of the preparations carried on by the czarina, is said to have expressed himself in the following words: "Before I ascended the throne, I had passed the best part of my days in confinement. My only wish therefore, is to spend peaceably the few remaining years allotted to me; and for that purpose I would rather submit to any conditions that equity and convenience might point out, than enter upon a war, which in the present situation of affairs, cannot but prove of the greatest disadvantage to my empire."

L O N D O N, February 25.

The commissioners of the customs, have demanded of the master of the ship lately arrived in the river from Nanucket, eighteen shillings duty per ton upon her oil, with which she is loaded, which has been refused, and a memorial has been presented to them in consequence of this very extravagant price, whereby she is treated as an enemy's ship, and not as an ally. Let ministers beware how they create fresh broils with our American brethren.

March 8. It is said a great personage was so harrassed on Monday last, in attempting to form a new ministry, that he had determined to go in person to the house, and desire them to recommend to him those who possessed the confidence of the people, and were capable of conducting the affairs of the nation. It was with difficulty he was prevailed upon from putting his design in execution, and which he certainly would have done, but for the danger of establishing a precedent that interfered so materially with the royal prerogative.

The treaty with the Dutch is completely settled; but before it can be properly announced, it must pass the different states of that republic, and the provinces must all approve of it previous to its being ratified by the executive power.

March 11. Lord North was yesterday sent for by his majesty, and desired to form an arrangement of administration upon as broad and permanent a basis as possible.

We are well informed that a ministry (so long wanted to this country) is at last formed under the direction of his grace the duke of Portland, to whom his majesty yesterday committed the office of first lord of the treasury, and the nomination of the persons whom he thought most adequate to fill the other departments of the state.

The new arrangement, we are informed, is as follows: Duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox, and lord Fitzwilliam, or Mr. Pitt, secretaries of state; Mr. Montague, chancellor of the exchequer.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pitt will join the above, but it is hoped and believed he will be prevailed upon to take a principal office.

If Mr. Pitt does not continue chancellor of the exchequer, lord John Cavendish is likely to succeed him.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 6.

"The departure of our excellent viceroy and his lady from this kingdom and government is fixed upon to take place between the 20th and 25th of next month."

March 15. Two merchants of the city who were deeply engaged in the American trade, and had very great arrears owing to them at the commencement of the troubles, have received letters from their correspondents by the way of France, within these few days, wherein they are promised to have considerable consignments sent over as soon as their ports are all open for a trade.

Our readers may rest assured, that though the final hand has not been put to the ministerial arrangements in all the parts of it, yet that the principal departments are actually disposed of, and that the ultimate formation will be announced on Monday next at the levee. The offices already filled are as follow: the duke of Portland, first lord of the treasury; Mr. Fox and lord Stormont, secretaries of state; lord North, member of the cabinet, as warden of the cinque ports; lord Keppel, first lord of the admiralty; lord Carlisle, ambassador to France; Mr. Eden, secretary at war; Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces; Mr. Sheridan, under secretary of state; lord Foley, postmaster-general. The chancellorship of the exchequer is not yet finally disposed of.

English chronicle.
The three American vessels that came up the Thames from Offend, with the thirteen stripes flying, immediately on the declaration of the preliminary articles of peace being signed, now lie off the custom-house keys with the broad R upon them, on account of having taken in their lading prior to any commercial treaty being concluded upon between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

Yesterday an express arrived at the secretary of state's office, giving an account of the people of Staffordshire having rose in large bodies near Newcastle; they were upwards of 3000. The militia of the county had been employed, but threw down their arms; the principal inhabitants had formed themselves into committees, but hitherto had not been able to disperse them, their numbers increasing every day, on account of the high prices of the necessary articles of life.

March 18. We are happy to acquaint our readers, that a message from his majesty, carried lord North to Buckingham house, on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, when a conversation took place between the king and his lordship, which ended in a re-establishment of his lordship's royal commission to form an arrangement of administration; and we have every reason to believe, that we shall have it in our power to congratulate our fellow subjects on the restoration of a government of Great Britain within two or three days at farthest.

B O S T O N, May 1.

Saturday last arrived here the brig Shark (late a privateer) commanded by capt. Ellis, in three days from Halifax. This is the first vessel arrived in port with a British ensign not reverted, since the evacuation of the town by the British troops on the 17th of March 1776. The day before capt. Ellis sailed, three ships arrived there from London (formerly letters of marque) without a gun.

N E W - Y O R K, May 7.

At the moment of this gazette's going to press (four o'clock in the morning) we were saluted with the arrival of the brig Iris, capt. Caldcleugh, in 33 days from the Downs; by whom we are informed of a new arrangement in his majesty's administration, of which we are told the following are some of the particulars:

The duke of Portland is appointed first lord of the treasury.

Lord stormont, and the honourable Charles Fox, secretaries of state.

Mr. Burke, paymaster of the forces.

Colonel North, said to be treasurer of the navy.

Lord Gower, president of the council.

Mr. Pitt, remains chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Temple, stays as viceroy of Ireland.

The seals to be in commission, &c. &c.

This coalition seemed conciliatory to the parties.

Lord Cornwallis had taken leave, to command in the East-Indies, from whence good news had arrived, via Holland, and Mons. Suffren retired to Mauritius.

Difficulties and debates in parliament respecting the treaty of commerce with America, but nothing militating against the independence of this continent.

Colonel Fanning is appointed lieutenant-governor of Halifax.

Sir Charles Gray's departure for America was stopped.

May 15. By capt. Howlings, in 9 days from St. Augustine, we learn, that a few privateers belonging to that province, manned with 300 men, landed on the island of New-Providence, about the 7th of April, and surprised the Spanish garrison, consisting of about 600 men, without loss on either side; and the island was immediately surrendered to the English.

The ship Active, capt. Powell, from Liverpool, is arrived here. It is said she cleared out for this port, but was bound to Philadelphia.

C H A T H A M, May 7.

As Hannibal swore never to be at peace with the Romans, to let every thing wear, by the abhorrence of slavery, by liberty and religion, by the shades of those departed friends who have fallen in battle, by the ghosts of those of our brethren who have been destroyed on board of prison ships and in loathsome dungeons, by the manes of a Hayne and other virtuous citizens whose lives have been wantonly destroyed, by every thing that a freeman holds dear, never to be at peace with those fiends the refugees, whose thefts, murders, and treasons, have filled the cup of woe; but then to the world that we prefer war, with all its direful calamities, to giving those fell destroyers of the human species a residence among us. We have crimsoned the earth with our blood to purchase peace, therefore are determined to enjoy harmony uninterrupted, without the contaminating breath of a tory.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 10.

Arrivals in this port since our last.
Sloop Betsey, Collins, from Dublin, which she left the 14th of March, when two other vessels were bound for this port from Dublin.

Ship Brazil, Hendrick, from Cape Francois, bound for Offend, but having sprung a leak, put in here.

Brig Parrey, Poole, from Havana.

Brabant, Wolf, in 12 weeks from Amsterdam.

Venus, Bonchouse, from l'Orient.

And a brig from New-York.

May 13. It appears by the English prints, that the bill for opening an intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States, had been the subject of much parliamentary debate. The following is the substance of a speech of a member of the house of commons on that bill, the 17th of March last:

"In the course of the committee's sitting, the chancellor of the exchequer declared, he had it in his power to say more to the committee respecting the probability of the United States of America being satisfied with the bill, than he had before been able to communicate. He was happy to be enabled to assure the house, that the commissioners of America, now at Paris, had declared expressly, that as far as they were capable of judging from the outline of the bill, as it had been transmitted to them, the bill manifested the liberality of Great-Britain towards the United States in an eminent degree, and in their opinion not only promised to prove fully satisfactory to America, considered as a single measure, but appeared likely to be the means of cementing and cementing a most hearty and cordial conciliation between the two countries."

May 14. Saturday last brigadier-gen. Allured Clarke and several other British officers, arrived here from New-York. Since which upwards of 1000 British prisoners have been liberated and sent to that city.

Sunday last a number of transports with 6000 loyalists sailed from Sandy Hook, for the inhospitable wilds of Nova Scotia. Two divisions more of those wretched people are to follow as soon as vessels can be procured for their transportation.

Tuesday last his Excellency general Washington, accompanied by governor Clinton, &c. met Sir Guy Carleton and admiral Digby at Tappan, on the subject of the evacuation, and other arrangements: but the result of the interview has not yet transpired; though it is generally expected, that Sir Guy will immediately remove the British troops to Staten Island, where they will remain till their final embarkation. An elegant entertainment was prepared on the occasion, by Mr. Francis whose bill, it is said, amounted to 500l.

The Snow Maria, capt. Lewis, from Dublin for the port, is ashore off Egg-harbour, but it is thought it will be got off without much damage.

Arrivals. Ship Duchels of Parma, Wildrite, from Martinique; brig Commerce, Lewis, St. Kitts; schooner Active, Sherish, ditto; brig Three Friends, Rich New-York; brig Hufar, Wilson, ditto; sloop Amelia, Graham, ditto; sloop Polly, Hyde, Boston; Brewster, ditto; brig Commerce, Patton, Virginia; Commodore Hood, Richards, Falmouth, Old England ship —, Lithon; snow Bonaventure, Figue, reje, ditto.

May 17. Accounts from New-York lay, that on Sunday last an order was issued for transports, sufficient to take on board 2000 Hessians, to get ready to sail, and on Monday they fell down to Staten Island.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated May 7.

"A brig arrived here yesterday in a very short passage from London. The commercial treaty meets with some difficulties, and I understand there was an embargo on all vessels failing to any American ports, except this place and Halifax."

Sir Guy Carleton, in his conference with his Excellency general Washington, it is said, declared he could not positively assign the time when the British garrison would be withdrawn from New-York, as he had received no orders for that purpose; but was in daily expectation that such instructions from his court would arrive by the next packet, and that he should make every preparation on his part for such an event.

The following translation of governor UNZAGA's notification was received by the last vessel from Havana.

PEACE having taken place with Great Britain, and consequently his majesty's permission, of admitting into this port vessels belonging to the United States of America, with provisions, &c. ceasing, Don Michael Edwards, interpreter, will accordingly inform thereof the captains and supercargoes of all vessels that shall leave this port, from the day of the date hereof, that they should not return to it with the said articles, until new orders are received from court, agreeable to which will be regulated what ought to be practised in future, which will be made known to the United States of America, for their government. He will also inform of this regulation all the citizens of the said United States, residing in this place, charged with receiving and dispatching vessels, loaded with provisions, that they may inform their correspondents accordingly.

Havana, May 2, 1783. UNZAGA, governor.

N. B. Since the above notification, we hear an edict was, on the 5th instant, issued, refusing admittance to all foreign vessels whatsoever.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, April 28, 1783.

THE committee appointed to confer with the superintendent of finance, respecting his continuance in office, report, that they have conferred with him accordingly, and that the substance of the conference was on the part of Mr. Morris, as follows: "That his continuance in office was highly injurious to his private affairs, and contrary to his private inclinations; but that he felt the importance of the exertions necessary to be made at the present juncture, towards the reduction of the army, in a manner satisfactory to them and convenient to the public; that therefore, if congress should think his services towards effecting that object of importance, and should desire them, he would be ready to continue them till arrangements for that purpose could be made, and the engagements taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, could be finally completed. That in this case he should hope for the support of congress;" whereupon, Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be informed that congress are of opinion, the public service requires his continuance in office till arrangements for the reduction of the army can be made, and the engagements that shall be taken by him in consequence, as well as those already entered into, shall be finally completed.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, May 2, 1783.

WHEREAS it is the desire of congress when the reduction of the army shall take place, to enable the officers and soldiers to return to their respective homes

with convenience and satisfaction; for which purpose it will be indispensable to advance them a part of their pay before they leave the field; and whereas at the present juncture there are many other engagements, for which the public faith is pledged and the punctual performance of which is essential to the credit of the United States, neither of which important objects can be effected without the vigorous exertions of the several states in the collection of taxes: wherefore;

Resolved, That the respective states be called upon in the most earnest manner to make every effort in their power to forward the collection of taxes, that such a sum may without delay be paid into the common treasury, as will be adequate to the public exigencies, and that congress confidently rely for an immediate and efficient attention to the present requisition, upon the disposition of their constituents, not only to do justice to those brave men, who have suffered and sacrificed so much in the cause of their country, and whose distresses must be extreme should they be sent from the field without the payment of a part of their well earned dues; but also to enable congress to maintain the faith and reputation of the United States; both which are seriously concerned in relieving the necessities of a meritorious army and fulfilling the public stipulations.

Resolved, That the superintendent of finance be directed to take the necessary arrangements for carrying the views of congress into execution, and that he be assured of their firm support towards fulfilling the engagements he has already taken or may take on the public account during his continuance in office.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

We are informed, that on the third of this month the superintendent of finance wrote to the president of congress, and informed him, that "upon consideration of the acts of congress of the twenty-eighth of April and second instant, he has determined to comply with their views; but prayed that it may be understood, that his continuance in office is limited to the particular object of fulfilling his present engagements, and those which the necessity of our affairs may compel him to form;" and at the same time intreated his excellency to inform congress, "that he entertained a proper sense of their assurance of firm support, and that in a reliance on it, he would continue his zealous exertions for the service of the United States."

BALTIMORE, May 30.
Late arrivals in this port. The schooner Havanna, capt. Channing, and the schooner Greyhound, capt. Wilson, from Cape Francois.

NAVAL OFFICE.
Entries at the port of Baltimore. Schooner Polly, C. Burkett, from North-Carolina; ship Comte de Falkenberg, J. Morain, Martinique; schooner Anna Maria, J. Fuller, Havanna; brig Houle of Austria, S. Horstford, Granada; brig Phenix, J. Raphael, Port au Prince; sloop Resource, J. Gramould, Cape Francois; schooner Cupid, B. Crocker, St. Croix; sloop St. Joseph, P. St. Guittier, and sloop Ranger, E. Parkinson, New York; brig Friendship, L. Thomas, Belfast.

Clearances at the port of Baltimore. Schooner Antelope, J. Yellott, and ship Iris, T. Cole, for Amherst; sloop Nancy, P. Carter, and sloop Caroline, M. Pawson, New-London; ship Queen of France, T. Tra-ry, Gottenburgh.

Upper-Marlborough, May 15, 1783.
LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of Wiltshire Plains, containing two hundred and fourteen acres, lying in Charles county, adjoining Mr. Richard Edeien's plantation, about two miles from Bryant-town. This land is exceeding level and well timbered, the soil equal to any in the neighbourhood, improved with one or two tenements, that is, small dwelling houses, tobacco ditto, little apple and peach orchards; meadow land in abundance may be reclaimed.

Likewise one other plantation in said county, containing seven hundred and sixteen acres; his land lies in the same neighbourhood, and is far superior to the tract above, having abundance of meadow uncultivated, with the advantage of at least four hundred acres of good woods, the greater part of which is fine timber. There are several tenements on this tract, which rent from one thousand to twenty-five hundred pounds of crop tobacco annually.

The terms will be made easy to the purchasers.
WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.

May 20, 1783.
HENRY BECKER takes leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen, that he has opened an English school at the house near Mr. Hyde's tanyard; he begs the favour of those that have any children to send to school, to entrust them in his care, as he will do his best endeavours to give general satisfaction to his employers.

The hours from five to eight in the evening will be employed for those that intend to be instructed in the French language, either at their respective lodgings, or at the school house.

A YOUNG labouring negro fellow, to be hired by the day, week, or month. Enquire of the printers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Fresh, for the payment of his debts.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on it being profoundly kept so, by the publisher's most humble servant,
ROBERT REYNOLDS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley and Benjamin Newnam, and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county. 10/20/83

Piney Woods, May 14, 1783.
ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joshua Watts, deceased, by bond, note, or book account, are desired to make immediate payment, or otherwise they may depend on being sued; and those that have any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjusted by their most humble servant,
JOHN WATTS, executor of Joshua.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN FRAZER BOWIE, }

Annapolis, May 22, 1783.
ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Ball, late of this city, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.
SARAH BALL.

The beautiful high bred horse UNION,

COVERS this season at my plantation, in St. Mary's county, at four hundred pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown to the groom, but if any gentleman will send three mares in his name, he shall have them covered for one thousand pounds of net new inspected crop tobacco, and half a crown for each mare to the groom, and credit given until Christmas, clear of interest.

Union is a fine bay, upwards of fifteen hands two inches and an half high, and is looked upon by judges to be one of the first horses on the continent; he was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's Traveller out of col. Bird's imported mare Pocohontas, whose blood is unexceptionable. Shakespear was got by Old Fear-nought, his dam was the imported mare Moll Brazen, she was got by Old Crab, son of Old Fox and the Warlock Galloway, her dam by Tortismond, son of the Bolton Sterling and Young Chade's dam, her grand-dam by second brother to Snip, her great-grand-dam by Magul, brother to Babram, her great-grand-dam by Sweetstakes, sire to the dam of Whistle Jacket, her great-great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton and a fillet to Sloven, her great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Bay Barb, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Curner's Old Spot, her great-great-great-great-grand-dam by the White Legged Lowther Barb.

Union is rising six years old, he is a sure foal-getter, and his stock remarkably large and beautiful. Good pasturage gratis for mares, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
ROBERT CHESLEY.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Hobbs, son of Thomas, living on the upper part of Elk-Ridge, a dark roan mare, about four years old, neither dock'd nor branded, some small white hairs in her forehead, 14 hands high, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Hicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay horse, about thirteen hands high or upwards, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and twisted tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10/27/83

Dorchester county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to record a deed of bargain and sale from John Stafford, late of Caroline county, to him, bearing date the 10th day of October 1780, for part of a tract of land lying in Caroline county aforesaid, called Robin Hood, containing forty-four acres, which deed he neglected to have entered on the record in time.
ANDREW GRAY.

To be sold on Tuesday the 27th of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Newington rope walk, **NUMBER** of valuable negroes, viz. rope-makers and plantation men; the utensils belonging to the rope-walk; large scales and weights, such as are made use of in warehouses, and a few articles of household furniture. Twelve months credit will be given upon bond and security.
MARY McCULLOCH, executrix,
CHARLES STEUARI, } executors,
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
of James Dick, deceased.

Somerset county, March 15, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session for an act of assembly to enable him as surviving executor of Aaron Tighman, deceased, to sell the real estate of the said Aaron for the payment of his debts.
ISAAC MARSHALL.

March 30, 1783.
C O M E T.
That beautiful colt, now rising five years old, fifteen hands and a half high, well marked, with a star and white foot.

WILL cover mares this season at Rural Hall, within three miles of the Woodyard, in Prince-George's county, at seven hundred and fifty pounds of crop tobacco, or cash at two dollars per hundred, if paid any time within twelve months from the time of covering, and half a dollar to the groom.

Comet is in high perfection, is a fine chestnut beautifully dappled, and is allowed by the best judges to be a fine figure and superior form to any horse in the state, and the following pedigree will prove him to be at least equal in blood to any horse on this continent. Comet was got by col. Tayloe's Old Yorick, his dam by Ranger, his grand dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Hamilton) his great-grand-dam by col. Tasker's Otello upon Old Selima, Ranger was got by Martindale's Regulus, his dam by Merry Andrew, his grand dam by Steady, his great grand dam was the dam of Shaf-toe's Wildair, all horses of high blood and form, and were all king's plate horses. Regulus was got by the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by the Bald Galloway, she was the noted mare called Grey Robinson. Merry Andrew was got by Fox, his dam by Hautboy. Steady was got by Flying Childers, his dam by Grantham. Regulus won seven king's plates and never was beat. Good pasturage for mares at 3/9 per week, the greatest care shall be taken, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

THERE is at the plantation of Joseph Compton, living on Dry Seneca, in Montgomery county, a black horse about 14 hands high, has a star and snip, branded on the near buttock and shoulder something like I, paces, trots, and gallops, and is about 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Joachim Braickly, living in West-Nottingham hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, a dark bay horse, four years old, about 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet white up to the pattern joint, his back much hurt with the saddle, branded S. G. on the near buttock, has no shoes. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Maryland, Cecil county, April 29, 1783.
COMMITTED to my custody on suspicion of being a runaway, a young negro fellow, about 25 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, pitted with the small pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, he calls himself CHARLES SMITH, and says he is a free man and came into Virginia with Lord Dunmore. His master, if any, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
RICHARD BOND, sheriff of Cecil county.

TAKEN up a drift at the mouth of South-river, some time the last of February, an old schooner boat, about 30 feet keel, and about 7 or 8 feet beam; she had only one mast standing, which was her main-mast, and her deck all tore up, two old sails all to rags, her gunwales painted red, she had on board a parcel of turneps, a half bushel, and a little box; she was half full of water when drove on shore. It is thought the man that went in her was drowned, as one of her masts was drove on shore in the swamp, with the boom and gaff lashed together. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
WILLIAM SANDERS.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,
A SCHOONER BOAT, with
an excellent suit of sails, which will
carry about four hundred bushels, and
has a good cabin. A short credit will
be given.

To be hired by the year, a good wa-
terman, who is well acquainted with the
bay. For terms apply to

3 DAVID KERR.

War-Office, April 22, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that
such prisoners of war, as have been
liberated and permitted to work with the
inhabitants of the United States, are
immediately to join their respective corps,
conformably to the stipulations entered
into when they were enlarged.

3 B. LINCOLN.

March 21, 1783.

The beautiful well bred horse ROEBUCK,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's dwell-
ing plantation, in Charles county, about six miles
from Benedict, and will cover at three guineas, if
the money is paid by the first of October, or five
hundred pounds of crop tobacco, if the money is not
paid as above mentioned.

Roebuck is five years old next April, and was
bred by Mr. Overton Carr, of Prince-George's
county; he is a beautiful bay, highly formed, and
full fifteen hands three inches high. Roebuck was
got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello, who
was bred by col. Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and was
got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Mor-
ton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by
col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab, his
grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-
dam was col. Tasker's famous Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage will be found for mares gratis,
but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

I HEREBY certify, that the bay horse Roe-
buck, which I sold to Mr. William Wilkinson, of
Charles county, is five years old this spring, and
was got by Benjamin Dulany, Esquire's, Othello,
who was bred by William Fitzhugh, Esq; of Chat-
ham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough
bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was
got by col. Tasker's Othello, who was got by Crab,
his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-
grand-dam was col. Tasker's Selima, who was got
by the Godolphin Arabian.

May 2, 1783. OVERTON CARR.

THIS is to certify, that the above certificate
given by Overton Carr, Esq; of Othello's blood, is
just.

May 2, 1783. BENJAMIN DULANY.

ALL persons indebted to any of the
late, or present, Publishers of this
paper, are earnestly requested to settle
their accounts, by bond, note, or pay-
ment.

4 FREDERICK GREEN.

A few Copies of the

L A W S,
Passed last Session of Assembly, may be
had at the Printing Office.

April 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a pe-
tition will be preferred to the gene-
ral assembly, at their next session, on
behalf of the subscriber, and his brothers
Elias and William Harbin, for a law to
make good and valid the will of our late
father, relative to land bequeathed us.

4 GERARD HARBIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
presented to the next general assembly for the
State of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to pre-
vent the putting down hedges or weirs adjoining the
town of Bladenburg, in Prince-George's county.

May 9, 1783.

ALL persons having claims against
the estate of John Amery, late of
Charles county, deceased, by bond, are
requested to bring them in properly au-
thenticated, that they may be adjusted as
far forth as may be.

2 w 3 SAMUEL AMERY, administrator.

Annapolis, May 14, 1783.

WALLACE, JOHNSON, & MUIR,
Have for SALE,

At their store on the Head of the Dock,
CHOICE Madeira wine, in pipes,
hogsheads, and quarter casks, a few
cases of excellent claret, sail cloth, and
sundry other articles; which they will
sell low, for cash, or on short credit.

May 7, 1783.

To be SOLD for cash or tobacco
AN elegant PHAETON, on a
new construction, very light and
airy, crane-neck'd, &c. with complete
harness for four horses, travelling trunks,
&c. Also four beautiful bay horses,
rising seven years old, two of them full
blooded, the others two thirds blood; they
go remarkably well in harness. The
carriage and horses will be sold together
or separate, as may suit the purchaser.
Enquire of the printers.

Prince-George's county, May 7.

BLACK PRINCE,
STANDS at Schoolfield, and will
cover for two pistoles, and 256 the
groom, the money to be sent with the
mares. Pasturage at 3s9 per week,
care will be taken, but accidents or es-
capes at the risque of the owners.

N. B. Foals dropt to him the season
be covered here, are much approved of.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from
the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a negro
woman named JENNY, about forty years of age,
but does not look so old, is well made, and rather
tall, her dress cannot be described as she has a va-
riety; she has been frequently seen in the neigh-
bourhood of West river, where she lived some time
in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the
plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood,
and Jere. Magruder, Esq; She was in company with
a man of Mr. Gaffaway Rawlings, who was lately
taken and told those who took him that she was a
free woman, and had been formerly the property of
Mr. Pemberton, who set her free. Whoever secures
and delivers her to me in Annapolis, shall receive
the above reward, besides what the law allows.

6 w 2 W. BROWN.

April 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to
prefer a petition to the general assembly of
Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much
of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline
county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and dis-
charge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm,
of which intention all persons interested are desired
to take notice.

3 B. SYLVESTER, administrator
of John Malcolm.

THERE is at the plantation of Talbot Ship-
ley, living near Simpson's tavern, on the
great road that leads from Baltimore to Frederick, a
stray mare and colt; the mare is about six years old,
a bright bay, not branded, the left hind foot white,
she is about fourteen hands high; the colt is two
years old, not branded, is a roan, with black mane
and tail. The owner may have them again on
proving property and paying charges.

To be SOLD,
A LIKELY young negro wench that has been
used to house work; she has two small children,
a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. En-
quire of the printers.

YOUNG YORICK.

A beautiful bay, full fifteen hands three inches high,
rising five years old,
WILL cover mares this season for five hundred
pounds of tobacco, or five pounds current mo-
ney, at Bowie's Farm, near Nottingham, on Patuxent
river, where proper pasturage will be found, and great
care taken of the mares gratis, but not answerable for
escapes or accidents.

Young Yorick is very high blood, having descended
in a regular line from the first running horses in Eng-
land, which the following pedigrees will evince; the
exactness, beauty, and elegance, so liberally displayed
by nature in his symmetrical form, together with his
great muscular powers, gave, when a colt, a pleasing
preage of what his late actions have demonstrated, i. e.
his being equal, if not superior, to any running horse
of his age in this state. When four years old he re-
ceived forfeit of twenty guineas from Mr. John Brown's
Comet, who was prevented running the match by an
accident; in the fall following, he beat Mr. Walter
Cox's Monmouth, over the Nottingham four mile
course, for fifty guineas, and has since, in his trials,
given the proprietor the most convincing proofs of his
being a capital turf horse; and as an argument to estab-
lish this opinion more generally, he will run him a-
gainst any horse whatever of his age, on the first day
of October next, with eight stone and a half upon each,
a four mile heat, for one hundred guineas, say done
who dare.

Young Yorick was got by col. Tayloe's noted run-
ning horse Yorick, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam
by Dove, (both of whom were imported by Dr. Thom-
as Hamilton) his great grand-dam by col. Tasker's
Othello, upon Old Selima, who was got by the Godol-
phin Arabian.

To such gentlemen as are deemed sons of the bridle,
and feel a propensity to the raising of fine horses, and
who profess themselves genealogists, a more prolix pe-
digree would be unnecessary, and to such who are not
conversant in these matters, enough has been said to
prove it genuine and totally unexceptionable.

6 w 2 FIELDER BOWIE.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a
paralytic stroke, which affected me very much;
it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised
to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward
application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in
about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm,
knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it con-
tinued rather longer than I expected. I write this for
the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad
with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whit-
ton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said
he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was
clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf
of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand
and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis,
prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was con-
fined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time,
by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 21, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling
for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect
health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1783.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel
for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect
health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palfies, rheumatism, gout, gravel,
fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings,
dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients
at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but can-
not attend any in the country, except such as are con-
fined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given,
by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

March 23, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that the subscriber intends to apply to
the legislature of this state, at their next session of as-
sembly, for an order to divide the lands of the late
Noel Warren, lying on Wicomico river, in Charles
county, among his several daughters, or their repre-
sentatives, agreeable to their said father's will, there
being occasion for it, and one of the girls being con-
siderably under age.

ROBERT ROGERS.

April 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be
offered to the next general assembly, by the ad-
ministratrix of Joseph Walker, late of Prince-George's
county, deceased, for a law to enable her to sell part of
his real estate, for the benefit of the orphan.

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER.

ROEBUCK.

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very
strong made and active,
WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's
plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a
mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the mo-
ney to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at
half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes
or other accidents.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer
hereof, a lad who can read and write well.